



guides of another. No safety can be had but a result of the full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, appropriate to the uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also necessary as between the innumerable of different individuals composing with the rest the great multitude constituting the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last. But for portions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a proper medium, it is not proper to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculator, however, might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably never been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical discussion has a very different task to perform. He has to weigh things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to point excesses as far as his knowledge goes. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium, with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, to most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substance for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so depreciated, as not to be received, except at a discount, or payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of redemption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby increasing the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether that Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is a question which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations, not among the less of which is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hindering the success of any effort that the Government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interest.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. On this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt, that the amount of trans-shipment eastward, by sea, and the trans-shipment inland by railroads and canals, and by steam-boats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competence, does it become this Government to adopt? It was my painful duty, at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed, for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Since your reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

It must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, enabled by individual exertions, can be available for anchoring the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commercial intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources, and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for a remissness in presenting you the details of my plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you should you require it, a plan of finance which would fit the around the public treasury, as a guarantee for its protection, and on this basis, as a sound basis, be designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Augusta against Earl, and other reported cases; and thereby avoid all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—belongs to the Treasury and the Union, and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amenable to law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweening confidence, in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your position on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and all constitutional means, in order to disentangle and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only with raws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, as much as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convulsions, I shall cordially consent in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, retaining the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you I feel confident, permit my abatement of the principle of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expenses of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.

make a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exercised upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to issue moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealing extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subtract from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. Issues the State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without impairing any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specific basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—so attended by no inflation of prices—is equal in its operation—makes the Treasury Notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specific paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and just objection can be urged against the plan of that important arm of the national defence.—Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pilage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic frontier from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitation, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea, with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the Country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam-power—but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to disentangle and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only with raws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, as much as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convulsions, I shall cordially consent in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, retaining the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you I feel confident, permit my abatement of the principle of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expenses of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.

will not fail to give the means, at no distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost forth; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, railroads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head, with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence.—Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pilage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic frontier from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitation, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea, with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the Country.

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JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, December 17, 1841.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Tyler will be found in this paper. It is as well written as many before it, and less objectionable in length than some of them.

According to promise, he has presented his "plan of finance." As far as we have yet seen or heard any expression of opinion about it, the plan seems to meet the entire approbation of neither party; it is not quite Bank enough for the Federalists, and a little too much Bank for the Republicans—a sort of middle scheme that will probably fail to the ground for want of supporters. But the Message is before our readers, and they can judge of the plan for themselves.

There is, however, one recommendation contained in it from which we entirely dissent, and against which we strongly protest as advising a direct and unarranted encroachment on the rights of the States. After mentioning the case of McLod, and its satisfactory settlement by trial in the State of New York, the message proceeds to say:

"I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our National obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary."

We learned these facts, not long since, from an intelligent gentleman who resides in that part of the State;—from whom also, we understood, that the expense of putting the Swamp Lands into a complete state of cultivation, including every cost, is from \$30 to \$40 per acre. When, however, they are once in a proper state, their production in corn and wheat is very heavy, but they are always too wet and cold for cotton.

The soil is so rich and deep that it is never exhausted or worn out, but will last for generations. These lands belong, for the most part, to the State, as no title was taken up even when they were subject to entry at five cents per acre. They were, in fact, considered pretty generally, as of no value, in consequence of the expense and difficulty of fitting them for cultivation.

While the Swamp Lands were lying in this condition of utter neglect, the idea was suggested that the State ought to *draw them*, and in this way bring them into market. We believe every Legislature for a number of years, rejected the project, and refused to go into the scheme;—at last, during the Governorship of Mr. Dudley, a law was passed to undertake the work, and hundreds of men have ever since been employed, at a very heavy expense, to the State in draining.—Some of them being in this way prepared for market, a sale was advertised in November, and the lands have been offered, but it turns out, that not one acre of them could be sold. They could not be sold, on a credit of some time, even for what it cost to drain them. In another column may be found an article from the Washington "Republican" which gives information of the same;—the article very full on the subject, and we point the reader's attention to it. The Editor seems to think that the time will come when these lands will sell. Perhaps so, and we hope it may be the case, but we apprehend much that it will not be in a year or two. We sincerely wish it may be otherwise, but let us see the prospect:—He says:

"If the lands are sold, it must be to persons from elsewhere. We in this section of country already own more swamp lands than we want—the supply is greater than the demand; that no sales were made to individuals in this section furnishes, therefore, no inference that we are insufficient to the fate of the enterprise, or of the ultimate profit to the State. With our hands already full of swamp, it would be folly to buy more. We repeat, and it is well that it should be known, that planters must be found abroad."

There is no prospect of selling the lands to the people in that section of the State, for the reason that they already own more swamp land than they want. "With our hands already full of swamp," says the Editor—"it would be folly to buy more;"—therefore, he continues, "if the lands are sold, it must be to persons from abroad."

This is sound reasoning, and we believe altogether correct. If then the lands are sold at all, purchasers must come from other places than the neighborhood—from the "old, thickly-settled States." Now, in the name of common sense and reason, in which of the old States, or where can persons be found, tools enough to come to Hyde County—buy lands in the swamp at 5 or 10 dollars per acre, and then expend \$50 per acre more to fit them for cultivation, when they can go to the new States and get land equally or more productive, and easily cleared, at \$1.25 to \$2.50 or \$3 per acre?—The idea will not bear examination. If these lands cannot be sold to those who live near them, they will not, in this generation, be sold to persons from other States, or Europe. We think, therefore, it is time that this experiment of draining swamps should stop where it is, at least, until the sale of the lands already drained shall prove the wisdom of further expenditures. We cannot consider it otherwise than as a waste of the public money to go any farther;—thousands of the State's treasure is now being sunk in the experiment, and if it is ever returned back to the State, it will be more than one generation hence. This is a subject that should attract the attention of the people, it should enter into the next elections, and let the men of the present day decide whether they are willing to tax themselves with heavy sums for the benefit of remote posterity.

*Whig Nominations*—The Federalists of Orange County lately held a meeting which adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, therefore, that we do now, and hereby nominate HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and we pray God, that his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared to serve his country."

The Petersburg Intelligencer (atg) says:—We second the motion of nomination. So do we, most heartily, if they will let us have a voice. We would desire nothing better for the success of Democracy than to see the repeatedly defeated Tariff champion—the author of the Tariff Bill—the new National debt, and all the iniquitous measures of the Extra Session, again before the people as the *"available."* We hope his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared for another defeat.

The same meeting also nominated his "gold plateau" Excellency, Gov. Moore, for re-election;—may his life, health, and extraordinary powers be spared also, to answer to the people for

## THE DISTRIBUTION "BRIBERY BILL."

We have lately met with a passage in Grecian history which impressed us so forcibly as being strikingly analogous to the case of the Land revenue, and the Distribution bill, that we consider an apology necessary for laying it before our readers as a remarkable illustration, showing that the events of to-day are "but the game rehearsal of the past," and that the political maneuvering of designing men of the present age, to corrupt the people and undermine the principles of true Democracy, for their selfish ends, are such as have been practised before, and with better success than we have any apprehensions will attend the attempt now here is the passage to which we refer:

"When the Athenians, at the end of the war with *Plataea*, had concluded a thirty year's peace with their Peloponnesian foes, they resolved to put into their Treasury, by way of reserve, 1,000 talents every year;—at the same time prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, to mention the employing any part of it, except for repelling an enemy who should invade Attica. This was first observed with the warmth and vigor which men have for all new institutions. Afterwards, Pericles, in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among them in times of peace, the 1,000 talents and to apply it in giving to each citizen two oboli at the public shows, upon condition however that they might resume that fund in time of war. The proposal was approved and the restriction also. But as all concessions of that kind degenerate one time or other into license, the Athenians were so highly pleased with that distribution (called by *Demosthenes* *birds by which the Athenians would be enticed*) that they would not suffer it to be retrenched on any account. The abuse was carried to such a height, that *Euclides*, one of the heads of the faction which opposed Demosthenes, caused a decree to be passed, prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, so much as proposing to restore, for the service of the war, those funds which Pericles had transferred to the games and public shows. *Apollodorus* was even punished for declaring himself of a contrary opinion and for insisting upon it."

Let us trace the analogy in this to the history of our Land revenue from the date of its grant by the States to the General Government up to the present time:

"The Athenians, says the history, at the end of the war with *Plataea*, resolved to put into the Treasury, by way of reserve, 1,000 talents every year;—at the same time prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, to mention the employing any part of it, except for repelling an enemy who should invade Attica."

The States of this confederacy, at the close of the last war, ceded to the General Government, the Public lands, their common property, to pay by their proceeds the public debt contracted during the war, and to defray the expenses of Government, so that there might be no necessity for the taxation of the people to raise a sufficient revenue. The purposes and intention of this grant were observed, and fulfilled, first in paying off the public debt, and since then in defraying the necessary expenses of the Government up to the time when the term of *Mr. Van Buren* expired and the Federal party came into power.

The prohibition to touch the reserved treasure was at first observed by the Athenians, says the history, but afterwards, Pericles in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among them, in times of peace, the 1,000 talents, and to apply it, giving to each citizen two oboli at the public shows, upon condition however, that they might resume this fund in time of war."

After the Democratic party went out of power, *Mr. Clay*, "in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among the States, in times of peace," this land revenue, "on condition that the Government might resume it in time of war." So far, the analogy is perfect, but here it stops at the present, and here we see it will altogether stop. The corrupt Athenian populace were caught by the "birdlime," as one of the orators called it, and approved the proposal, although their law had prohibited it on pain of death. So much were they pleased with the distribution, that they would by no means suffer it to be retrenched, and we are told, the abuse was carried to such a height, that a decree was passed prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, from even proposing to restore it for the service of war.

The insulting attempt made by *Mr. Clay*, and his party to seduce the people of the States into the support of Federal measures by base bribes has not been less execrable than the similar effort of Pericles before it. The American people are not so ignorant and degraded populace to be bribed with their own money;—if they were, the result would be as it was in Athens—no resistance would ever be made for the service of war.

The fate of Athens and the other Republics, which have flourished but to fall, in time past, stands as a warning to admonish us to beware of the first steps of corruption. None of them all were overthrown by force, but each one sank under the debasing influence of designing demagogues who sought by specious arts, and plausible pretenses to attain their own selfish ends, which always resulted in the eventual ruin of their country.

We have to guard our institutions, by eternal vigilance, from the like insidious attacks of ambitious, reckless, and designing men. This is the lesson taught by the records of the past, and the experience of our own age.

The Editor of the *Raleigh Register* seems to think that the "Whig party" was never stronger than at present, and he flatters himself, and tempts his readers, that when they get *Mr. Clay* out for the Presidency, and some great men, he hints at, but does not venture to name, for the Vice Presidency, they will do wonders and sweep all before them. Really, we are almost tempted to suspect that our worthy friend perpetrated that boast immediately after his return from the "Bulger dinner," while his lips still glowed with the sparkling Champagne, and his cars still tingled with President *Van Buren*'s song of "Honey and Mustard." For how else can we account for such an extraordinary, bold, and wilful recklessness? Is it possible that our brother Editor has not heard of the elections that have taken place during the last fall in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. If his reading is confined to the *Whig* papers, he could not in truth have heard much of them, but does not the Editor know that in all these States the whigs have been defeated, and utterly routed everywhere? And yet the Register protests that the *Whig* party was never stronger or in better condition. Strange indeed that our contemporary of the metropolis had not heard of these things. We can only account for this wonder by conjecture. Perhaps, like old *Rip Van Winkle*, he fell asleep in the log cabin shortly after the last year's campaign, and never waked up until about the time of the *Bulger dinner*, and of course, had heard nothing of the last elections. If this be so, we have a strong suspicion that he will begin to discover a thing or two about the matter next summer, when the elections in this State take place. Unless we greatly mistake the "signs of the times" the popular voice will then transmogrify from his slumber of hope, and let him know "the land lies."

"The remarks below by the *Lynchburg Virginian* are, in our view, very sensible and quite correct. We agree with the Editor in strongly doubting the policy of allowing only stinted and insufficient salaries to the State Officers. It is miserable economy, to say the least of it, and worse liberality. The disparity between the compensation allowed by the State and General Governments is certainly a serious evil great needing correction, for the evident reason mentioned here by the Virginian:

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*South Carolina*.—The late Message of Gov. Richardson to the Legislature of South Carolina is an able and interesting document; we regret much our inability, in consequence of a press of other matter, to make it in full. The great questions of political interest at present, are handled in a plain and forcible manner, well calculated to elucidate, and convince. The following short extract contains some just reflections on a confession that ought to arrest the attention, and to be impressed on the recollection of every man in the country.

The Legislature of Alabama have elected Ex Gov. *Brown* U. S. Senator from that State in place of the Hon. C. C. Clegg resigned.

The railroads in Massachusetts, according to their reports, pay an average annual dividend of seven and a third per cent on \$17,255,088, the whole amount of capital invested in them.

## DISTRIBUTION BILL.

"The following is Judge *Huken's* Bill as it passed the Senate of South Carolina.

A Bill Relative to an Act of Congress, passed on the 4th day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, and to grant Pre-emption rights."

"Whereas, in the aforesaid Act, Congress have undertaken, after providing for certain claims and expenses, to divide the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the twenty six States of the Union, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States, to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct."

"And, whereas, there is no warrant for this proceeding in the Constitution of the United States, and from the history of the Government it could not have been one of the purposes for which it was formed: And whereas, if the Federal Government has the right to subsidize all the States, it has the right to subsidize one or more; and if the States can be induced to take subsidies from the Federal Government, they may be taught to take them from other Governments."

"And whereas, the Federal Government cannot justify this proceeding, from the excess in their Treasury, as they contemporaneously increased the taxes, and passed an Act for borrowing twelve millions of dollars: And whereas, it is best to confine the Federal Government within the limits prescribed in the Constitution, and to leave the States to manage their own affairs in their own way."

"Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That no person shall be appointed to receive any part of the said subsidy, for this State."

By the Census of the present year, 1841, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to upwards of 27,000,000.

The English papers of October last, state the remarkable fact, that—"some excellent grain (wheat) has been grown from a germ taken out of a mummy where it had been enclosed two thousand years ago." Seeing this, we were almost tempted to suspect that our worthy friend perpetrated that boast immediately after his return from the "Bulger dinner," while his lips still glowed with the sparkling Champagne, and his cars still tingled with President *Van Buren*'s song of "Honey and Mustard."

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*A New State Proposed*.—Several writers in the *Knoxville* papers, have proposed a division of the State of Tennessee, and the erection of East Tennessee into a separate sovereignty under the name of

"Frankland."

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Spirit of the Times*.

### A PIANO IN ARKANSAS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "TOM OWEN, THE RED REXER."

**SONG OF THE HOURS.**  
We have come from the land of the viewless things,  
Down to earth, on our rainbow wings;  
Oh! would you sought of our being know—  
From whence we journey, whether we go?  
Mortal! we seek all things that vanish soon—  
Dew drops that flee 'fore the blaze of noon,  
The horizon darling so bright and free,  
The waves that curl o'er the dark blue sea,  
A sunbeam dancing above the stream,  
Visions which float o'er a feverish dream,  
The lightning's flash 'fore the storm-cloud lowers—  
Such and sooth are the changing hours.

Song of us, cast in light, pursue;  
The mystic path that no eye may view;  
Some robed in the ever changing dyes  
That float at eve of summer skies;  
And some in a grey and misty veil  
Gleam silently on in the straight pale.  
Through the quiet night, through the glare of day,  
Still on we follow, and make no stay;  
Ye chide our lingering, ye wish us slow—  
Ye bemoan, weep, over us go.  
Oh! many a sigh from Earth's fairest bowers  
Is borne on the wings of the passing hours.

*Dublin Unit. Mag. for Oct.*



## AGRICULTURAL.

### MAKING PORK.

**Moses' Entries:** I am favored occasionally with an opportunity of looking over different Agricultural Journals, and in a late number of the *Boston Courier*, I noticed a statement on fattening hogs, part of which I copy for your paper, adding some remarks, and a little of my experience in the same business. The statement is by Mr. Smith, of Duxbury, Mass.

"I killed two hogs, one sow, and six pigs which the sow raised; their weights were, the two hogs \$31, and \$66 lbs., the sow \$29, the six pigs 1,200 lbs. Total 2,906 pounds.

"They have eat 250 bushels of corn at 60 cts., \$150; and 200 bushels of vegetables at 30 cents, making in the whole \$210.

"My manner of feeding them was as follows: From the first day of September to the first day of March, their breakfast was raw potatoes; their dinner raw turnips, beets or carrots; their supper I filled their trough with corn and water, and kept it so until the day I killed them. I had a warm place for them to sleep in; and a yard where I make my manure 36 by 26 feet, with a stone bottom, and have now in it, which I have made this summer, 125 horse-lods.

"I care not what the breed of a hog is, if they eat well, and we do not part, and give them plenty of corn."

Now for my experience. Last year, I fed six hogs, about 18 months old. They had the run of pasture, and the slips of the kitchen in the summer, and were put up for feeding the middle of September. To feed them, I put in my hog house 150 bushels of potatoes, and 250 bushels of apples. These were cooked in a steamer containing about 15 bushels, and the proportions used were about equal. All the grain I fed them was not equal in value to five bushel of corn. They were killed the first of December: Liques \$15, heaviest 439, average 375, total weight 2,250 lbs. Mr. Smith does not say what his pork was worth, perhaps \$1, perhaps \$2 per cwt. If the best, it was worth \$12 1/2, if the last, \$28 4/5. At the same rates mine would have been worth \$90 or \$100. Now for the expense of feeding. My potatoes were worth eighteen cents per bushel, my apples, perhaps 10 cts., certainly not more; making for both potatoes and apples, a value of \$42; call the grain \$8, and the whole feed is \$55. Forty-five from two hundred and ten, would leave one hundred and forty-five as the difference in the cost of feeding the two lots; comparatively the operation would stand as follows:

No.	Total Cost	Value
of pigs, weight, feeding,	at \$10 or \$8	
Mr. Smith's, 9	2,000	\$29
mine, 6	2,250	45
		90
Difference,	3	65
		165
		\$30 25
		72 18

Thus, it appears that, at the least price, Mr. Smith's last in feeding \$2 75, and at the highest, gained only \$2 45; while at the lowest rate mine exceeded the cost of feeding \$15, and at the highest, \$15. It must be remembered, however, that the value of the hogs, and the labor of feeding is added to all these estimates, and should be deducted to ascertain the true profit or loss of the feeding.

I cannot agree with Mr. Smith that the breed of hogs is of no consequence, so long as there is corn enough. I am satisfied by experience that there is a difference among our swine (excluding the pot-bred of Berkshire and China) so great that at the same age, the same quantity of feed will make 50 per cent more pork in one breed than in another. I have been led to believe that the criterion of value in a hog, was, not in the quantity of feed he could eat, but in the flesh the feed would make. I am sure my brother farmers most love raising corn-breed than I do, valuable as the drop is, if they prefer feeding pigs a year on the grain unbroken, and the roots raw, to using one-half the quantity of corn as required, when ground and mixed with the snow roots, or a larger quantity steamers. In my opinion, cooking feed for animals is one of the greatest improvements in modern husbandry, and feeding grain as was done by Mr. S., a downright waste; and I am glad to perceive in his comments on Mr. Smith's letter, that Mr. Beckminster is of the same opinion.

**AN ONONDAGA FARMER.**

**Solvent for old Putty.**—In removing old glass, applied over the party with a small brush, a little oil or linseed-oil, and the putty will become

off the pane started, Mercer all confidence, and Cash all fours as to the propriety of the visit. These fears Cash frankly expressed, but Mercer repeated for the thousandth time, his visit to the "Capitol," his familiarity with fashionable society and Pianos, which, Mercer observed, "was synonymous." And he finally told Cash, however abashed or ashamed he might be in the presence of the ladies, "that he needn't fear of sticking, for he would put him through."

A few minutes walk brought the parties on the broad galleries of the house that contained the object of so much curiosity. The doors and windows were closed, and a suspicious look was upon every thing.

"Do they always keep a house closed up this way that has a Piano in it?" asked Cash.

"Certainly," replied Mercer, "the damp would destroy its tones."

Repeated knocks at the door, and finally at the windows, satisfied both Cash and Mercer that nobody was at home. In the midst of this disappointment, Cash discovered a singular machine at the end of the gallery, crossed by bars, rollers, and surmounted with an enormous crank. Cash approached it on tip-toe; he had a presentiment that this was the object of his curiosity, and as its intricate character unfolded itself, he gazed with distended eyes, and asked Mercer with breathless anxiety, "what that was?" Mercer turned to the thing as coolly as a taper would to a glass of brandy and water, and said "that was it." "That it?" exclaimed Cash, opening his eyes still wider, and then wished to see the "tones." Mercer pointed to the cross bars and rollers. With trembling hands, and a resolution that would enable a man to be scalped without winking, Cash reached out his hand, and seized the handle of the crank (Cash was at heart a brave and fearless man) he gave it a turn, the machinery grated and gave nautical embellishments. "There! at this time *Capa* hasn't beat out great lazy hulker an hour!"—*Mechanic*.

"Gentility."—I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my uncle was a minister of the law!" "A fig for your bannister," reported Mrs. Grimes, turning up her nose, and putting her arms akimbo, "heav! I a cousin as is a corporal in the navy!"

**A TAR'S TIMEPIECE.**—As a thorough-paced tar was passing St. Paul's the other day, the clock struck twelve. Jack instinctively put his hand to his pocket, and pulling out his newly bought watch, exclaimed with evident satisfaction and a few nautical embellishments. "There! at this

time *Capa* hasn't beat out great lazy hulker an hour!"—*Mechanic*.

"What delicious sounds," said Cash.

"Beautiful," observed the complacent Mercer at the same time seizing Cash's arm, and asking him to desist for fear of breaking the instrument, or getting it out of tune. The simple exertion was sufficient, and Cash in the joy of his discovery, at what he had seen and done, for a moment looked as wise as Mo Mercer himself. Busy, indeed, was Cash, from this time forward to explain to gaping crowds the exact appearance of the Piano, how he had actually taken hold of it, and as his friend Mo Mercer observed, "pulled music out of it." The curiosity of the village was thus allayed, and it died comparatively away; Cash having rose to almost as much importance as Mo Mercer, for his having seen and handled the thing.

Our New England family knew little or nothing of all this excitement; they received the visits and congratulations of the hospitable villagers, and resolved to give a grand party to return some of the kindness they had received, and the Piano was for the first time moved into the parlor. No invitations on this occasion were neglected; early in the post were every visitor, for it was rumored that Miss Patience Doolittle would in the course of the evening, perform on the Piano. The excitement was immense, the supper was passed over with a contempt that rivals what is cast upon an excellent farce, played preparatory to a dull tragedy in which the star is to appear. The furniture was all critically examined; but nothing could be discovered answering to Cash's description.

An enormously thick table, with a spread on it, attracted little attention, for timber is cheap in a new country, and so every body expected soon to see the Piano "brought in."

Here was an explanation indeed—infused in bringing out—damp affecting its tones—leg broken—poor thing," ejaculated the old ladies, as they proceeded to their homes, "travelling has evidently fatigued it, the Massassip fog has given it a cold, poor thing," and they all wanted to see it with increased curiosity. "The Village" agreed that if Moses Mercer, familiarly called Mo Mercer, was in town, they would soon have a description of the Piano, and the uses to which it was put, and fortunately, in the midst of the excitement, "Mo" who had been off on a hunting expedition arrived in town.

Moses Mercer was the son of "Old Mercer," who was, and had been, in the State Senate, ever since Arkansas was admitted into the "Union." "Mo," from the fact, received great glory of course; his father's greatness would have been glory enough, but his having been twice to the "Capitol," when the legislature was in session, stamped his claims to pre-eminence over all competitors, and Mo Mercer was the oracle of the village. "Mo" knew every thing; he had all the consequence and compleatancy of a man who had never seen his equal and never expected to. "Mo" bragged extensively on his having been to the "Capitol" twice,—of his there having been in the most fashionable society,—of having seen the world. His return to town was received with a shout. The arrival of the Piano was an novelty to him, and he *abhorred* all the commonalty, was not astonished at the news. His insensibility was wonderful; he treated the thing as a matter that he was used to, and went on to say he had seen more Piano's in the "Capitol" than he had ever seen woodchucks,—that it was not an animal, but a musical instrument, played upon by the ladies, and he wound up his description by saying, "that the way the dear creatures could pull the music out of it, was a caution to screech owls."

This new turn given to the Piano excitement in Hardscrabble, by Mo Mercer, was like pouring oil on fire to extinguish it, for it blazed out with more vigor than ever. That it was a musical instrument, made it a rarer thing than if it had been an animal, in that wild country, and people of all sizes, colors, and degrees, were dying to see and hear it.

Jim Cash was Mo Mercer's right hand man—in the language of refined society, he was "Mo's tool"—in the language of Hardscrabble, he was "Mo's wheel horse." Cash believed in Mo Mercer with a faith no Catholic believes in the Pope. Now Cash was dying to see the piano, and the first opportunity he had alone with his "Quixote," he expressed the desire that was consuming his veins.

"We'll go at once, and see it," said Mercer.

"Strangers," cried the frightened Cash.

"Husband, do you think I have visited the

"Capitol" twice, and don't know how to treat

fashionable society? Come along, Cash, at once!"

**WASHING MACHINE.**—The name grated on Mo Mercer's ear, as if rusty spikes had been thrust in them; his knees trembled. The sweat started on his brow, as he heard the taunting whispers of visiting the "Capitol" twice and "seeing Piano's as plenty as woodchucks." The seeds of envy, and maliciousness of fashion were in a moment sown in the village of Hardscrabble, and Mo Mercer, the great and invincible, surpassing as it may seem, was the first victim sacrificed at its shrine.

Time wore on, and Pianos became common, and Mo Mercer less popular, and he finally disappeared entirely on the evening of the day, when a Yankee pedlar of notions, sold to the highest bidder, six "Patent and highly concentrated" "Mo Mercer's Pianos."

T. B. B.

Louisian, October, 1841.

**GOING.**—Messrs. *Gallop* and *Trott* edit and publish a paper in Ohio. The name of the foreman of the office is *Walker*, and that of the rector boy (devil) is *Ryder*. It is a good paper to go to.

**A TAR'S TIMEPIECE.**—As a thorough-paced tar was passing St. Paul's the other day, the clock struck twelve. Jack instinctively put his hand to his pocket, and pulling out his newly bought watch, exclaimed with evident satisfaction and a few nautical embellishments. "There! at this

time *Capa* hasn't beat out great lazy hulker an hour!"—*Mechanic*.

"Gentility."—I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my uncle was a minister of the law!"

"A fig for your bannister," reported Mrs. Grimes, turning up her nose, and putting her arms akimbo, "heav! I a cousin as is a corporal in the navy!"

**AT CAMDEN, S. C., DECEMBER 6, 1841.**

**BAD DOLLAR.**—Benjamin Dollar has been convicted of stealing in Philadelphia. The police have, in consequence, withdrawn this "Dollar" from circulation, and deposited him in jail.

When D. H. and Sergeant A. were walking arm-in-arm, a wag observed to a friend—"These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why so?" was the response. "Because," reported the wag, "it is a lawyer and a doctor, your money or your life."

**A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.**—The Providence Journal, a few days since, alarmed its readers by announcing an importation of *one thousand bushels of oats*! They next day it quoted their fears by stating that *oats* should be seen printed out.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
*Western Carolina Temperance Advocate*,  
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform.

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited  
BY D. R. MANALLY.

**A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION** that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. Manally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence, otherwise, to promote its interest, the subscriber therefore proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

**Friends of the Temperance Cause**! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at excuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forgotten, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that most dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but very few such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

**TERMS.**

**The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate** will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

**POSTMASTERS**, editors, or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

**PROSPECTUS FOR KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.**

**A MOS KENDALL** proposes to establish a monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by all national laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, whenever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news, carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its proclivities for men, will confine itself closely to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The *Expositor* will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and interesting matter.

**PRICE.**—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.*

No account will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank note will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be given gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postage.

As to the postage on this paper will be half one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty six Cents*.

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

## THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, DECEMBER 12, 184